SPIRIT OF ANARCHY

Interview with Vaillant, Hero of the Paris Sensation.

Seizing of Anarchists' Correspondence Brings Out the History of the Famous Reclus Brothers.

PARIS, Jan. 7.-Vaillant's bomb throwing in the French Chamber of Deputies on Saturday. Dec. 9 last, was one of the most daring outrages perpetrated in Paris since the days of the Commune. Vaillant himself was wounded by a nail from his own bomb, which penetrated his thigh. After his arrest Vaillant said to the juge d'instruction who examined him, that he obtained the sum of 100f from a prosperous and militant Anarchist. The money, it was understood, was to be expended in making arrangements for a grand coup. He determined that the coup should be made in the Chamber of Deputies, and at once set about procuring the materials to make a bomb. He purchased the chemicals in small quantities at various shops, pretending that he was a dyer and wanted them for use in his business. It took two weeks to procure material enough for his purpose.

The arrangement of the tube that was in the bomb he had found especially troublesome. It was necessary that the middle of the tube should be narrowed. To do this he warmed the tube over a candle, and when it was sufficiently heated he twisted it so much to make the opening the proper size that it broke in the middle. He destroyed fourteen tubes before he succeeded in getting one fixed to his satisfaction. Then he put the tube in a saucepan, first filling one end with picric acid. A cotton plug was in the middle of the tube and green powder in the other end. The closed end was surrounded with powder. The remaining space in the saucepan he filled with three pounds of nails. The bomb was finished on Friday night and he fastened the cover on tightly

with iron wire. On the Saturday, the day the explosion occurred, he placed the bomb on his stomach between his trousers waistband and a flannel belt that was twisted several times around his body. He then boarded a tramcar at Mount Rouge and proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies. When asked if he did not fear that the bomb would explode on the journey, Vaillant replied:

"Well, what about it? My tripes would have been blown out, that's all." Continuing, he said that at a quarter past

11 in the morning he took a place in the line of people outside the chamber. He had a card of admission, which he did not use. Inside he was made to remove his overcoat, but to this he was indifferent as his jacket hid the machine. "You meant to escape after the explo-

sion?" queried the juge d'instruction. replied Vaillant, "I wanted to throw the bomb on to the government benches, and afterward mount the rostrum and explain the act. Unfortunately a woman's arm touched mine, and this made the bomb explode too soon.

He then answered, in reply to other questions, that a nail hit him on the nose, and the smoke suffocated aim so that he was unable to speak. He went out with the others from the gallery. The juge d'instruction asked him: "Since

you did not wish to flee, why did you not give yourself up immediately? Vaillant replied: "I wanted to see the effect bombs would produce. It made me grin to hear the ladies explain to the magstrate that the bomb had a fuse a foot long, which they saw lighted. Everybody was maddened and dazed. My neighbors in the same gallery passed me several times without recognizing me. I grinned when I saw people who were merely scratched act as though they believed they were bound to succumb to their injuries." The prisoner said he noticed that the wife of a deputy had a tiny scratch on her wrist. When the doctor was bathing it she screamed, 'Oh, you are killing me.'

"Do you know that the Abbe Lemaire, a deputy, was gravely wounded?" asked the juge d'instruction. It served him right," answered Vaillant; "the place of priests is not in the chamber."

"But General Billot was also wounded," said the judge, tentatively.
"Ah," Vaillant laughingly said, "he might have drawn his sabre and shouted 'Auvergne,' as a battle cry.' "But many innocent persons were

wounded, the judge said.

Vaillant replied: "This affair was only a warning. If I had used balls in the bomb instead of nails many people would have been killed." When asked why he had committed the

crime the prisoner replied: "Society forced me to do it. I was in miserable circumstances. I only regret losing one thing-my daughter. All the same I am glad. You had better guillotine me. for if I am acquitted I must be released. This bomb affair may seem a joke, but it is one that I would commence again within

THE RECLUS FAMILY. The police have found among the docu-

ments seized at the residence of Elisee Reclus sixty compromising letters from French, Swiss and German Anarchists. The name of Reclus has been frequently in the Paris press since Vaillant's outrage in the French Chamber. Paul Reclus, another brother of the Jaques Elisee Reclus, was said to be as deep in anarchy as Vaillant himself, and that after the affair of Dec. 9 Paul went to England to secure certain important papers belonging to the bomb thrower.

This family and its history are well known. Their father was a Protestant minister, who brought up his five sons and seven daughters at Orthez, in the Basque country. He tried to instil into them religious principles. Their mother was an ardent religious devotee, who conducted for forty-five years a preparatory school for young ladies. In spite of their early surroundings the sons, with the exception of Armand, grew up to be free thinkers. They became out and out Socialists. All the sons are clever, but their peculiar opinions, not to say fanaticism, have cost them dear from a worldly point of view.

The father was for a long time pastor at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande, in the Department of the Gironde. One fine day, finding that he did not agree with the majority of his flock, he resigned his post and lost his living. Some friends of his took pity on the children and had them educated. Elisee became a resident in London and subsequently left for America, where he found employment in the house of a rich cotton grower. Here commences the romance part. The cotton grower had an only daughter, who one fine day told her father that she was determined to marry Elisee Reclus. The young man accepted on condition that the father should at once emancipate all the slaves in his service. The cotton grower naturally enough refused to do so, and Reclus out of spite married a negress. Reclus had two daughters and then lost his wife. He married a second time, suppressing the religious ceremony and celebrating only the civil marriage. This second wife died and then Reclus married a third time, suppressing both the religious and civil ceremony.

Jacques Elisee Reclus is known throughout the world for his magnificent and scholarly work, "Nouvelle Geographie Universelle," which he began in 1875, and which last year obtained the gold medal from the Geographical Society of Paris. He was born in 1830, and is the second son. He graduated at the University of

ELISEE'S GREAT WORK.

Elisee's scientific work is a monument of geographical learning, and, though intended for the people and written in a popular style, it is thoroughly scientific in spirit and treatment. It is an interesting fact that if it had not been for the intervention of Darwin and other great scientific men of England this greatest of all pression.

popular geographies would probaly never have been written, for Reclus had been condemned to penal servitude for life in New Caledonia, and he would have never been able to collect his material and write his book in that far-off Pacific island. Reclus is a Socialist in politics. He does not approve of the principles that underlie the European governments. He wields a strong pen, and many European politicians have not regarded him with a friendly eye. He laid down the pen and took up the sword in 1871 during the exciting days of the Commune in Paris, and the army of Versailles captured him with his weapon in his hand. The learned geographer was condemned to deportation for life, and in prison he was awaiting his transfer to a

convict ship. Elisee was then forty-one years old, and was already celebrated as a geographical authority. The hopes of his life, all the brilliant promise of his literary career, seemed in a moment blasted. The news of his great misfortune shocked the scientific men of all nations. In England they were prompt to act, and a petition, signed by all the scientific men of eminence in the

country, was addressed to Thiers. The petitioners said that the life of such a man as Elisee Reclus, who had already rendered brilliant services to science and iterature, gave promise of still greater services in his vigorous maturity. They expressed the view that such a man belonged not only to the country that gave him birth, but to the entire world, and that in reducing him to silence and sending him to languish far from the center of civilization France would cripple his talents and lessen his legitimate influence upon the world.

The appeal was heard and the penalty of deportation was commuted to a sentence of perpetual banishment from France. From that time until recently he never set foot upon his native soil, though the greatest work of his life has been brought out by Paris publishers. It was in Italy and Switzerland that he labored for seventeen years on his "New Universal Geography," and the former political convict has produced on an average a volume a year, each book as large as a volume of the "New American Cyclopaedia,'

Paul Reclus was born in 1847. He is a physician, who studied at Nismes and graduated at Paris in 1876. He became surgeon in several hospitals, and in the convention of 1880 was ranked as among the most britliant. He is a professor in the faculty of medicine. He chose his profession in order to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, and for no other reason. Skilled as he is in the use of the scalpel, with a hand true and firm, yet he has a horror of the sight of blood, and after an operation suffers all the pain of the patient. He is a brilliant conversationalist, and always affirms that the ancient Egyptian surgeons were more expert than are those of our own age. During the Franco-Prussian war Paul was a

books on surgery. The eldest son is Michel Elie, who was born in 1827. He was educated among the Moravian brothers at Neuwied-sur-la-Rhin and studied theology at Geneva, Montaubon and Strasburg. He was exiled in 1851, returned to France four years later, en-tered the Credit Mobilier and busied himself in the co-operative associations. During the Commune he was named director of the National Library, and subsequently condemned for usurping the functions thereof, was sentenced to imprisonment, but he fled to Zurich and afterward went to London. M. Elie collaborated with his brother Elisee in the introduction to the "Dictionary of the Communes of France," and under an assumed name has published articles in many newspapers and foreign reviews. Onesime Reclus was born in 1837. After studying in Germany he served in Algeria in the zouaves. Then he visited, besides Africa, many European countries. He has published several works, chief among which is "La Terre a vol d'Oiseau," one of the most brilliant descriptive works in the Erench language. His benevolence is not a matter of theory, but practice. One day he gave 1,500 francs, every sou he possessed in the world, to relieve the embarrassment

of a comrade Armand Reclus was born in 1843. He entered the navy in 1869 and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1871. He was made ordnance officer under M. Jaureguiberry, and has been associated with Bonaparte Wyse in the Panama isthmus explorations. He is also the author of several technical works. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor for his courage in the Franco-German war in going among the enemy to obtain information.

Three of the sisters are distinguished as linguists. Under noms de plume they have made translations of romances, travels and books of science from German or English into French.

WAIL OF POPULISTS

Circular from Colorado Wants to Know Where We Are At.

Same Old Cry That the Great Distress Is the Result of a Conspiracy Among the Robber Baron Classes.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 7 .- The State central committee of the People's party has issued a lengthy address, reviewing the disasters that prevail throughout the country and caling upon the people to organize and rally for the purpose of securing needed reforms. On the subject of the proposed bond

issue the address says: "Can you explain how, in a fime of profound peace, with an insignificant army and navy to support, with a still more insignificant interest tribute, without a dollar of bonded indebtedness due for fourteen years, and annual revenues exceeding \$450,000,000, the people are notified the burden of their taxation must be increased by an interestbearing loan of \$200,000,000 in order to meet the criminal waste of money that has obtained during the past quarter of a century in every department of the government? The revenues of the government have been large enough and the people sufficiently prompt in the payment of their tributes. but the public treasury has been plundered openly and continually. The present financial condition of the people and government is the result of false theories and vicious legislation enacted into law many years since. This universal distress is not the creation of a moment; it is not the sequence of the immediate. however much recent legislation may have hastened its coming. It is the natural and logical outcome of well-laid and carefully executed plans by the money-owners of this and other nations. It is the result of a conspiracy and a trial of strength between the masses, and the clash is now on. In this great struggle gold stands against manhood and prejudice-is more clamorous than starving children. In this contest men must not stand in the way of a return to the great principles of justice or human idols withdraw their attention from the onward march of patriotism. The individual man is nothing, but the principles of American freedom, human rights and civil liberty and independence from foreign dictation must be maintained."

A MIDWAY EGYPTIAN.

Runaway Youth from Port Said Nearly Frezen to Death in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 7 .- Christopher Zuchich, a nineteen-year-old Egyptian, was picked up in the street last night half frozen. Zuchich, who is the runaway son of a wealthy merchant at Port Said, was with a band of gypsies on the Midway during the world's fair. Friday he boarded a limited express at Chicago, intending to beat his way to the midwinter fair at San Francisco. Being penniless, he rode on the "blind end" of the baggage car, and as he was thinly clad and unused to the cold on the plains he was so badly frozen that he will be disfigured for life.

Prohibition and Prosperity.

Providence Journal. The contention of the venerable but rather childlike Neal Dow that the comparative mildness of the hard times in Maine is owing to the prohibitory law would perhaps have more force if Kentucky were not reporting relative immunity from the de-

LOSS SAD LILLIAN'S

Blow to the Comic Opera Queen in "Billy" Sanford's Relapse.

Career of a Well-Known Club Man Who Was for Years Devoted to the Favorite Prima Donna.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- The dispatch announcing that William Cochran Sanford had been seized with violent insanity and had been removed from his home in Amsterdam, N. Y., to a private retreat, created a sensation in club and social circles in this city, where Mr. Sanford was well known and deservedly popular. Had such a report been published two months ago it would have caused little surprise, at least, to a number of the afflicted man's friends, for it was then known that he was sadly afflicted with mental disorder, and that he had to be constantly guarded at the Plaza Hotel, where, with his father, mother and brother, ex-Congressman. John Sanford, he was livipg. When asked for a diagnosis of Mr. Sanford's condition, Dr. Gray refused to comply. He said, however, that Mr. Sanford was not suffering from paresis while under his care. Dr. Gray also said that he thought it unwise to place any patient troubled with mental disorder in an asylum. While the news of "Billy" Sanford's affliction caused general sorrow in his set, there was one in this city to whom the blow that had been dealt him is said to have fallen with almost prostrating effect. That one is none other than the queen of comic opera, Lillian Russell. The friendship that has existed between Miss Russell and Mr. Sanford for the past six or seven years was one of which both were proud. The fair singer, it was said yesterday, on

the best of authority, found in the young, handsome and athletic business man her ideal. While he, in turn, was proud of the beautiful and accomplished artist. They took no pains to conceal this liking for each other, and it has often been remarked that no handsomer pair were ever seen on the boulevards or in the drives of the park than Lillian Russell and William Sanford. While Mr. Sanford made his home at the Holland House, Miss Russell was frequentrifleman. He has written several valuable | ly his guest at the dinner hour in the dining room, and later, when he moved to the Plaza Hotel, the handsome couple frequently won the admiration of the guests there in the dining room. So much were they seen in public that when, about two months ago, Miss Russell was granted a decree of absolute divorce from Edward Solomon, the composer of "Billee Taylor," it was said that the prima donna would shortly resume marital obligations by becoming the wife of the wealthy young carpet manufacturer. A Recorder reporter was told yesterday that there was more truth in this report than the public had any idea of. It was said that Miss Russell was first made aware of Mr. Sanford's illness almost simultaneously with the securing of her decree from Solomon, and that her grief was as deep as it was sincere. It is said to have even threatened to cancel her engagement at the Casino in consequence. Mr. Sanford, who is thirty-six years old and was the manager of the New York house of Stephen Sanford & Sons, carpet manufacturers, at No. 869 Broadway, is a partner in business which is said to be the largest of its kind in the United States. He was always regarded as a remarkably acute business man, and possessed the full confidence of his father. While he lived splendidly and entertained a great deal, it was said of him yesterday that it was his boast that his living expences nexer exceeded his salary as manager of the New York house, which was \$25,000 a year.

MRS. GEORGE GOULD'S TEA.

The House at Lakewood the Scene of a Brilliant Entertainment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- Mrs. George Gould gave a large afternoon tea to her acquaintances in Lakewood the other day. This is the first time that Mrs. Gould has come before the public since the death of her father-in-law. The rooms in which the tea was given were beautifully decorated. with a variety of flowers, palms and ferns. The tea was held at the parlors of Gray Gables, which is the present winter home of George J. Gould's family. Miss Anna Gould, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Fred Sterry and Miss A. G. Keller assisted Mrs. Gould in receiving and pouring the tea and chocolate.

Behind a scene of palms and ferns was the Vienna orchestra, which was brought from the Lakewood Hotel. Several times during the afternoon Miss Alice G. Keller sang songs from Tolstoi and Neidlinger. In the afternoon Mrs. Gould wore a pale layender tea gown, which hung in graceful folds from a yoke to the ground. Around her throat was a narrow black velvet collar; the back was plain, tied at the waist and hanging down along the train was a long ecru lace sash; a flounce of ecru lace was draped around the yoke, and fell over the sleeves. Miss Anna Gould wore a plain white chiffon dress. Mrs. Fred Sterry was dressed in blue and yellow. Mrs. Hamilton wore a light blue dress. Miss Richardson wore a heavy blue brocade, trimmed with yellow. Miss Alice Keller wore a pale pink mull, trimmed with small pink rosebuds. Mrs. Gould's two little sons, Kingdon and Jay, were dressed in navy blue velvet dress suits, with large white satin puffed sleeves and great, broad lace collars.

After the tea Mrs. Gould gave a dinner, followed by a dance at the Lakewood Ho-About 6:30 o'clock carriages arrived at Gray Gables to convey the guests to the hotel. In the corner of the dining room covers were laid for a dozen. These were Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Kingdon, Miss Anna Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Alice G. Keller, Mr. Harriman, Miss Montgomery, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Leavitt and Miss Richards. At the dance Mrs. Gould wore a black dress, with an accordian pleated chiffon overskirt. The waist was trimmed with delicate white lace, and in her corsage she

wore a huge bunch of double violets. While the tea-pouring and chocolate-sipping was at its height a man appeared in the refreshment room and hustled around asking for some one whocould give him information about the whole affair. He said just then that he represented a newspaper, and wanted to give the thing a grand boom. Nobody paid much attention to him, so he turned his attention to the refreshment table, helping himself most bountifully to everything within reach. He was seen two or three times during the afternoon, running in one room and out of another, always with

an air of the greatest importance. When the guests arrived at the Lakewood Hotel he was there. He refused to tell what paper he represented, or to give his name. Somebody suggested that he was a crank, which was most apparent. George Gould had seen too many cranks to be in the least upset by this man. He was carefully watched, and a very detailed description taken of him. He was a man of about five feet eleven, rather stout, with a very gray, pointed beard, smallish gray eyes, and freeand-easy, confident air. Yesterday morning. when George Gould reached the Lakewood depot, the man was again on deck. The report that George Gould had intended to build at Lakewood has been denied. He intends to spend the winter there, in the house which he now occupies.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

Insurgents Have the Best of a Fight at Engenno Island.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 7 .- The Times to-morrow will print the following dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, dated Jan. 4, via Montevideo: "On Wednesday the insurgents attacked Engenno island, opening fire from the ships at midday. At 7 o'clock they landed 200 men and for half an hour there was sharp fighting. After a light check, they captured a Krupp field piece and a seven-pounder Whitworth. The government loss was thirteen killed and five vounded, and five officers and sixty-three men and twenty-five civilians were taken prisoners. The insurgents' loss was two killed and five

"Admiral Da Gama still holds out, stating that he expects the Aquidaban and Republica with reinforcements to-morrow from the south. He appears confident of the ultimate result and received £12,000 on Saturday from sympathizers, in order to pay his men. The diplomats have refused to recognize the belligerent status of the insurgents, on the ground that the standing. Admiral Chavas, the Minister of Marine, resigned his office on account of hound and Tar. The paroxysms are siprovisional government has not a sufficient difference of opinion with President Peixoto regarding the imprisonment and general lenced in forty-eight hours. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

treatment of the naval officers suspected of DIARY OF A PRINCESS sympathy with the insurgents. His successor, Admiral Meatto, is considered honest, though he has no special ability.

"The past week has been uneventful. There was some skirmishing in the vicinity of Mocangua, and occasional firing along the shore front of the city. The forts at the mouth of the harbor which have been silent the past week, fired again to-day. The cruiser Temandare fired a few shots daily at the batteries of Nictheroy, the latter replying. The government continues mounting artillery on the heights within the city limits, and is awaiting the arrival of the new warships before attacking Admiral Da Gama. The cruisers Nictheroy, America and Aurora are still at Pernambuco, the latter being without a crew.

"The news from Desterro states that there is some divergence of opinion among the insurgent leaders on account of the appointments of the provisional government. Several cases of 'yellow jack' have occurred on board merchant vessels and also in the city, and it is feared that a contin-uance of the intense heat will bring a severe epigemic.'

MISS SANKEY'S LUCK

Once a Penniless Orphan She Now Gets a Fortune of \$100,000.

Kidnaped and Cast Off by Crazy Sam Sankey, the Courts Give Her All His Estate.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 7.-Miss Caroline C. Sankey, formerly a pauper, living in Lycoming county, but now a pretty and accomplished belle, who lives at 1120 Twenty-first street, San Francisco, in the family of Charles S. Coggins, has just been declared, finally and for all, the heiress to a fortune of over \$100,000. She is only twenty-four years old. Samuel Sankey was a pioneer of '49 and a man who was known from one end of California to another. He went up and down the coast buying hides, had one child, a boy, was of a freakish, unbalanced mind and unusual disposition. In 1878 the boy was drowned while swimming in Mission creek. The father and mother mourned with excess of woe, and their minds became unbalanced. Sankey came to Pennsylvania. Here, in the home of some of his relatives in Lycoming county, he saw a little orphan niece and his queer heart warmed to her. He offered to adopt her and take her to his lonely home. The relatives with whom the girl was staying bitterly opposed this, because of Sankey's peculiarities. Bribing the nurse, he kidnaped the child. In the dead of winter he hid her in cellars, garrets and out-

buildings, moving from place to place to avoid detection. At last he took a team, drove over the border of the State, out of the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania courts, and kept on west to Illinois. When he returned to Pennsylvania he was arrested and charged with kidnaping. While the case was pending in the court in this city he compromised it and formally adopted the girl. Some months later he

took the child from Freeport, Ill., to Callfornia and installed her in his house at Nineteenth and Jessie streets, San Francisco. There she became alternately the pet and household drudge of Sankey and In 1886 Mrs. Sankey died, and the neigh-

bors believe her husband poisoned her. After his wife's death Sankey became vio-lently mad. He maltreated his adopted daughter, and on July 26, 1886, Judge Coffey gave the girl into the hands of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Chil-

The very next day the old man tore up the will he had made in favor of the girl danced upon it in maniacal fury, and made another will disinheriting her entirely. This was a heliographical will, but he had two witnesses to it. Both, however, did not sign at the same time. In September, 1886, Sankey came East, and on Oct. 25 of that year he died at the home of his brother, John Sankey, at Mifflinburg, Union county, He left in California thirteen lots in Berkeley, lots on Channel street, and the house at Nineteenth and Jessie streets. San Francisco. This is worth \$50,000 now.

In Chicago, also, he had thirteen lots and \$12,000 in money. Just what the lots are worth is not known definitely, but \$10,000 has been offered for them. At Mifflinburg he owned a tannery and property worth \$50,000 and some notes and judgments against litigious relatives for over \$9,000. Before his death Caroline had found a friend in Charles S. Coggins, of San Francisco. Mrs. Coggins gave her a home, and upon Sankey's death Mr. Coggins was appointed her guardian. He applied to Judge Coffey for letters of administration on her adoptive father's estate. This application was combated by John Sankey on behalf of the Pennsylvania heirs, who offered the disinheriting will for probate. Thus began the long legal struggle which has just ended. The relatives, who had ignored the girl when she was in want, suddenly became very fond of her. They tried to get her to come to them. John Sankey made two trips to California, set detectives to watch the girl, and tried to abduct her. He followed her to Chico, when Mr. Coggins had sent her, and there pistols were

drawn by them over her possession. Judge Coffey declared Sankey's will in valid, because of the old fellow's insanity. He gave all the estate to the girl, and allowed her \$75 per month pending litigation. The relatives gave up the fight in California and transferred it to the courts of this State, where they attacked the validity of the girl's adoption. Through all the courts the case went, and became cele-brated. The girl won. Then they tried the Illinois courts for the Chicago property. The lower court decided in the girl's favor, and now the news has come that the

court of last resort in Illinois has sustained the lewer court, and "pretty Carrie Sankey" still has a fortune of over \$100,000 in her own right.

FESTIVAL OF THE KINGS.

Mexicans Celebrate the Journey of the Wise Men to Bethlehem.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., Jan. 7.-The "Festival of the Kings" holds the attention of the people in Mexico. It commemorates the visit of the three wise men to pay their devotions and offer presents to the new born Christ. The crowning event of the day was the ball to-night, which is known as the Baille de los Compadres. Many curious and interesting customs are connected with the giving of this ball. A number of pranks similar to the Hallowe'en fancies in the United States are often a part of the fun which rules. Special services were held in the cathedral and other churches of the city this morning.

KILLED HIS CHILD.

Father and Son at Elgin Had a Fatal Quarrel Over Music Lessons.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 7.-Clark Burr, one of the wealthiest farmers of this vicinity, killed his son Charles with a shotgun last evening in a quarrel growing out of the latter taking music lessons. The young man, who was seventeen years old, was endeavoring to draw a revolver when the father fired. The coroner released him in bond of \$10,000, which was promptly fur nished by his neighbors.

Profitable at All Times. Hebrew Standard.

Notwithstanding the business depression, newspapers have been wonderfully successful. If you are thriving it is well to advertise, if you are lagging it becomes necessary to advertise. Advertise,

Very Sad.

Washington Star. One of the sad things about life is the fact that a man can never make an afterdinner speech with anything like the demonstrative eloquence that he uses in dictating a letter to his stenographer.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething. with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

ac a bottle. Thousands of injunctions. The cold-catching community, thousands of them, are serving peremptory injunctions on their coughs

Secret Love and Ambitions of Young Elizabeth, of Bavaria.

Clandestine Marriage to Lieutenant Seefried of the Precocious Granddaughter of the Austrian Emperor.

MUNICH, Jan. 7 .- The local correspondent of a great Berlin daily, who is said to have special connection in court circles here, published recently "Leaves from the Diary of Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria," who secretly married a poor lieutenant, Baron Seefried, some time in August, the ceremony being repeated early in December in Genoa. Princess Elizabeth's memoranda referring to her present husband date back to 1888, when she was scarcely fourteen years old. In the light of the published pages of the diary the love affair between Elizabeth and her baron was one of "first sight." Here follow the most interesting extracts:

"MUNICH, Jan. 8, 1888.-We were very happy to-day. Very. I could not sleep last night, and lay awake thinking if in the morning I would not be quite a different person. It is rather comical to reflect that yesterday I was but thirteen, a mere child, while to-day I am a lady fourteen years old and becoming older every day. It all came about so suddenly. What pleased me most was the letter which his Majesty, my dear grandpa, sent me from Vienna. He is such a dear old man. Sister Augusta is right when she says: 'The Hapsburgers are all perfect gallants.' 'You are now a little lady,' my grandfather wrote. So I am. I put on my first long dress to-day, a dress with a long train to it. I never guessed that such a thing could and from this business he accumulated a make one so happy. Augusta was very comfortable fortune. His wife, by whom he | jealous of me. She will have to wait for such good luck for an entire year. I am now to enter the dancing school, where I will meet real gentlemen, although they are only pages and cadets. The grand mistress of Germany tells me that I must treat them in a haughty manner-'full of superiority,' she styled it. This morning when they came to congratulate me tried to follow her advice. Only once did I lose my composure, when young Seefried made his bow to me. Ah, such eyes as he has. If I had my will I would have fallen on his neck. They say that can never be. Well, I must content myself with embracing my dear grandpa in my dreams. I wish he were here. ELIZABETH AND SEEFRIED.

"Feb. 11, 1888.-I danced last night with real gentlemen, though none of them had a mustache. They were all young men, ordered to come to the castle by the master of the pages. 'Ordered'-that doesn't sound nice. I can't imagine that anybody likes to do a thing when he has been ordered to do so. I would be too proud. They are all talking about me and young Seefried; they are making fun of us-of me, at least. It is annoying, especially when I may truthfully say-but rather I will not say it. really would like to know why Augusta thinks that Otto-but I shouldn't call him by his first name. It makes me angry that I gave way so often. They must stop their chaffing. I know what I will do; I will tell

"Feb. 15, 1888.-I thought better of it; will not complain on Otto's account. Poor young fellow! He would become the victim of my intrigues. They would send him away to another cadet school, where he will never have an opportunity to appear in court, and that would be too bad. He is indeed the only one of the young men with whom I like to talk. It is much better that I suffer my sister's chaff than he. No. I won't think of complaining to papa. "March 19, 1888.-I wonder what his Majesty, my dear grandpa, at Vienna, would say if he knew that there is somebody in the world whom I love as much as himself. If anybody had told me a year ago that such a thing could happen, I would have laughed at the very thought, but nobody shall know it, not even guess it, and I will not tell Augusta, from whom I have had no secrets.

"Feb. 18, 1888.-Ah, this infamous, this valentine! Picturing me sitting in an open barrel, which is being carried up the mountains! It is a pun on Otto's second name, Buttenheim (barrel home). I have cried a good deal over this cruel joke, as they call it. Why am I a princess? I am forbidden even to look at a man. But, realy, if they knew how much I love him, they would not be so cruel.

FIVE YEARS LATER. "Feb. 12, 1893.-It is now five years that I have not seen Otto, but did I forget him? No! No! And he has become a man meanwhile. It struck me as very comical, when I had to give orders that he be formally introduced to me. Yes, I am a Royal Highness, and I must order people about; it is my duty as well as my prerogative. It as if I was going to cry. A wonhe feeling overcame me when I saw hi... appear before me, him whom I thought

lost. God is good to me. "March 10, 1893 .- How it frightened me looked at me long and with emotion, and when I read in his true eyes what I had expected to find there, I felt so happy. And as I smiled on him his face assumed an earnest look. He seemed manlier then, most perfect, almost as if I had offended him. Offended? Who told him to fall in love with a princess? Ah, I wish I were entirely sure that he were in love with me. The fact that he is living opposite the palace and that his windows look into those of my boudoir is almost too good to believe. It reminds one of the stories in the children's picture books. But in the books it would be written that the poor Heutenant who dared to live opposite a princess and dared to correspond with her by way of his eyes across the street must die. Fin de siecle love affairs are much nicer. I love to remember how he squeezed my hand, how he looked at me, how he has worn the ribbon he stole from my breast during the dance on his heart ever since. But then we were children. What a conversation to enter into for a princess. Should a Royal Highness act in such a manner? I dare only ask one human being that question, me dear grandpa, his

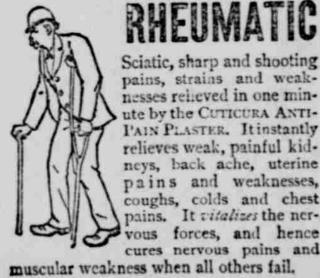
"After the court ball, June, 1893 .- Long live dame etiquette. I am much pleased with her. How astonished the master of ceremony looked when I ordered him to 'Order Lieut. Otto Von Seefried to dance with me, And then I ordered Otto again, and again did I order him to attend me, and all around I felt that they were eying us and talking about us. Some of them probably remembered that her Royal Highness, Princess Elizabeth, five years ago was desperately in love with the little page Otto Von Seefried. But we were talking and laughing, and as we waltzed through the room I myself, and I believe he too, forgot momentarily the difference in our rank and station. I ordered him again to attend me, but I did not order him to love me. There was no necessity for that, It I were the poorest woman in Bavaria could not be more unhappy than now, when I am confronted with unlimited happiness when I feel thy love, Otto. Oh, Otto, why am I not allowed to love thee? I cannot sleep, for I see no way out of it, no way to save us. Why is it a crime for a royal princess to love a poor nobleman? Why should we not be allowed to marry? My dear grandpa, I will ask thee for advice. Thou hast seen many sorrows in late years and thy heart is good. I will throw myself at thy feet, and I am sure thou wilt

All Blanks.

Mrs. Grymes-Marriage is, indeed, a lottery. Mr. Grymes-No; it ain't. There are some few prizes in a lottery.

The Latest.

Wayside Bill-Did you know I'd got a job? Lingering Luke-Wot yer doing? Wayside Bill-Sweepin' out aquariums.



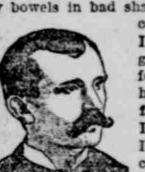
Judge.

Sciatic, sharp and shooting pains, strains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. It instantly relieves weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weaknesses, coughs, colds and chest pains. It vitalizes the nervous forces, and hence cures nervous pains and

Price, 25c.; five, \$1.00. At all druggists or by

Was Very Nervous

During the spring. My appetite was poor, my bowels in bad shape, I had no strength,



could not sleep even when I was tired, and when I got up in the morning I felt more tired than if I had walked 20 miles. In fact, had no energy at all. I was urged to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and can say what thousands have said before, that it worked wonders for megave me strength, appe-

tite, vigor and energy for work. I feel now that life is worth living. I am so grateful to Hood's Sarsaparilla that I feel it my duty to write this voluntarily." EDWARD O. DOHERTY, Dover, Be sure to get HOOD'S, because

ness, Jaundice. Indigestion. Sick Headache.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Bilious-

Word

TO BUSINESS MEN

You want to increase your trade and THE JOURNAL can help you. Its columns are open to you at reasonable rates, and if you will persistently and judiciously tell people what you have to sell you will get customers, in spite of hard times. TELEPHONE 238. and a solicitor will call, who will give you information about your advertising business that will be worth money to you.

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NOW IS THE TIME.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quarters. Perfect privacy and convenience assiral Chapa 172 North Illinois Street.

DIED.

<del>~~~~~~~~~</del> HARDING—Israel P. Harding, at 8 p. m., Jan. 6, 1894. Funeral Monday, the 8th, at 2 p. m., at the residence of W. H. Speer, near Mount Jackson. Friends invited. STEWART-Elizabeth, mother of Thomas Stewart and Mrs. John H. Jenkins, at the residence of the latter, No. 488 North West street, Jan. 6, at 5 a. m., aged seventy-one. Funeral, Monday, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock. Friends invited.

SOCIETY NOTICES. <del>~~~~~~~~~~~</del> MASONIC-Special meeting of Cente-Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., this Monday,

7:30 p. m. Work in the second degree, WILL E. ENGLISH, W. M. ALBERT IZOR, Secretary.

MASONIC-Stated meeting of Mystic Tie Ledge, No. 398, F. and A. M., in Masonic Temple, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. In-CHAS. F. LESH, W. M. WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary. WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED-Salesmen wanted to carry finest side line on earth. ELGIN CIGAR FACTORY, Lynchburg, Va. WANTED-Salesmen or agents. Good pay selling pants to order, \$3; suits, \$15. HUN-TER TAILORING CO., Cincinnati O. SALESMEN to sell goods to merchants by sample; \$100 a month for workers; sam-ples and case furnished free; inclose

WANTED-Three times as much made by canvassers as by either building and loan or life insurance agents. Indiana Loan and Security Company, 64 East Market street, Indianapolis.

stamp. MODEL MFG. CO., South Bend,

WANTED-WISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-For \$19 outlay only, I will furrish a few good men positions that mean something. Write and see, W. A. COLE-

MAN, Paris, Ill. WANTED-Position as stenographer or amanuensis. Several years' experience in law office and commercial work. Address

FINANCIAL.

R, Journal office.

street, Indianapolis.

LUANS-Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, 15 East Market street. LOANS-Money to loan. CLIFFORD AR-P.ICK, Room 32, Journal Building. MONEY TO LOAN-6 per cent. HUMACE M'KAY, Room II, Taibott & New's Block. LOANS-Money on watenes, diamonds, jeweiry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street.

LOANS-Sums of \$190 to \$100,000. City property and farms. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market FINANCIAL-Money to loan on first mortgage. Favorable terms.

JNO. S. SPANN & CO., MONEY TO LOAN-On farms at the lowest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds, THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-One cent gold paper. Finer, 2c, 3c, 4c a bolt. 100 samples, all prices for 2c stamp. F. J. REED, wall paper jobber, 193 W. Washington street, Indian-

apolis, Ind. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-For merchandise and real estate, or cash and 1.otes, \$50,000 worth of Florida orange groves, in full bearing, together with other property. Must be done within next thirty days. BISHOP BROS., Eustis, Fla.

NOTICE. NOTICE-The Gas Center Land Company. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gas Center Land Company will be held at Gliman, Ind., Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1894, for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will close Jan. 1, 1894, and remain closed until Jan. 11, 1834.

W. E. HACKEDORN, Secretary,

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 28, 1893. ANNOUNCEMENTS. ANNOUNCEMENT-Old hats and rubber

repaired by WM. DEPUY, 47 Massachusetts avenue. PROF. A. B. WINTERMUTE-A mind reader of the past, present and future. General business consultation. Office No. 700 North Illinois street, Indianapolis.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

ASTROLOGY. ASTROLOGY-Mrs. Dr. Ellis telis past, present and future by the planets. Begin the new year by consulting Dr. Ellis and learning what to do, where to go for the best success in business, health and happiness. Room 5, Ryan Block, North Ten-

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